

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-43 are in the case.

Claims 1 and 27 were amended to place the claims in better form.

The Applicants thank the Examiner for allowing claims 19-26.

**§ 102 Rejections**

In the Office Action, claims 1-10, 15, 18, 27, 29-32, 32-33 and 35-36 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,828,662 to Jalali et al (hereinafter "Jalali").

**Brief Description of the Present Invention**

The present invention relates to wireless communications. According to an aspect of the present invention, first and second coded channels are allocated in a common direction to support synchronized communications. A time segment is then used by a transmitter to communicate an indication to a target receiver. The indication is communicated to the target receiver by generating a reference signal over a selected one of the first or second coded channel.

**Brief Description of the Cited Art**

Jalali describes a synchronous discontinuous transmission medium access control (SDTX-MAC) technique that enables mobile terminals to transmit data to a base station. See Jalali, Abstract. According to the Jalali, a mobile terminal registers with a base station by sending an origination message on an access channel. Upon receiving the origination message, the base station (1) assigns a synchronous synchronization-reservation (SSR) channel to the mobile terminal and (2) broadcasts an assignment message containing the assigned SSR to the mobile terminal on a downlink paging channel. Upon receiving the assignment message, the mobile terminal tunes its transmitter to the assigned SSR channel which is used to transmit synchronization messages that are used by the base station to synchronize with the mobile terminal. See Jalali, column 4, line 60 to column 5, line 45.

Differences Between the Cited Art and the Present Invention

The MPEP at § 2131 states that:

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.' "

The MPEP quoting *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

The Applicants respectfully submit that Jalali does not meet the above-stated requirements to render the Applicants' claims 1-10, 15, 18, 27, 29-32, 32-33 and 35-36 anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

Representative claim 1 recites:

1. A method for supporting wireless communications between a transmitter and receiver, the method comprising the steps of:
  - allocating both a first and second coded channels in a common direction to support synchronized communications from a transmitter to a receiver;
  - assigning a time segment in which the transmitter communicates an indication to a target receiver by ***generating a reference signal over a selected one of the first or second coded channels.***

In the Office Action, the Examiner seems to equate the Applicants' claimed reference signal to a synchronization message in Jalali and the Applicants' claimed first and second coded channels with the SSR channel and the access channel. Further, the Examiner seems to suggest that the reference signal transmitted over the SSR channel anticipates the Applicants' claimed ***generating a reference signal over a selected one of the first or second coded channels.*** The Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's analysis.

Even if the Examiner's assumption that Jalali's synchronization message is a reference signal were true, Jalali at best teaches sending a synchronization message over one channel (i.e., the SSR channel) and not over a selected one of two different channels (i.e., either over the SSR channel or the access channel). In fact, Jalali teaches that only origination messages are transmitted over the access channel and that synchronization messages are transmitted only over the SSR channel. Nowhere does Jalali disclose sending synchronization messages over the access channel. Further, in Jalali, an origination message is not the same as a synchronization

message. Jalali's origination message provides an indication of the presence of a mobile unit which is different than Jalali's synchronization message which provides a signal that can be used to synchronize communications with the mobile unit after its presence is known.

In sharp contrast, the Applicants claim two coded channels a selected one of which can carry a reference signal. Nowhere does Jalali teach or suggest this.

Because of the absence of *generating a reference signal over a selected one of the first or second coded channels* in Jalali, Applicants respectfully submit that Jalali does not render Applicants' claims 1-10, 15, 18, 27, 29-32, 32-33 and 35-36 anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102. Therefore, the Applicants respectfully request that the above rejections to claims 1-10, 15, 18, 27, 29-32, 32-33 and 35-36 be withdrawn.

#### § 103 Rejections

In the Office Action, claims 11-13 and 16-17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Jalali in view of U.S. Patent 5,537,397 to Abramson (hereinafter "Abramson"), and claims 28, 34, 37-39 and 41-43 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Jalali in view of U.S. Patent 6,097,972 to Saints et al. (hereinafter "Saints").

#### Brief Description of Additional Cited Art

Abramson discloses a technique wherein multiple transmitters, that all use the same identical code spreading sequence, are controlled from a pilot signal transmitted from a hub station. According to the technique, multiple signals from the transmitters are detected at an output of a filter at the hub station. The output is used to control the pilot signal transmitted to the transmitters to advance or retard the timing of the transmitters so that transmissions from the transmitters that are received by the hub station are offset from each other by an integer number of chip times. See Abramson, column 5, lines 52-67.

Saints describes a technique for processing power control signals in a code division multiple access (CDMA) mobile telephone system. According to the technique, a mobile telephone is configured to demodulate signals received by a first base station to produce a first power command. The first power command is passed or blocked depending on an amount of energy associated with the signals. In addition, a second power command is derived from signal

information received from a second base station which is likewise passed or blocked. Passed first and second power commands are applied to a logical OR gate to produce a power control signal which is used to increase or decrease the transmitted power of the mobile telephone. See Saints, column 4, lines 10-38.

*Differences Between the Cited Art and the Present Invention*

The Applicants respectfully submit that Jalali, Abramson and Saints taken either singly or in combination neither teach nor suggest the Applicants' claimed ***generating a reference signal over a selected one of the first or second coded channels***. As noted above, Jalali is silent with regards to ***generating a reference signal over a selected one of the first or second coded channels***. Abramson describes a control signal (i.e., the pilot signal) but fails to disclose generating the control signal over a selected one of a first or second coded channels. Likewise, Saints discusses power signals however fails to disclose a reference signal sent over a selected one of a first or second coded channels.

For reasons set forth above, the Applicants respectfully submit that Jalali, Abramson and Saints do not render the Applicants claims 11-13, 16-17, 28, 34, 37-39 and 41-43 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103 and therefore the Applicants respectfully request that the above rejections to these claims be withdrawn.

*Information Disclosure Statement*

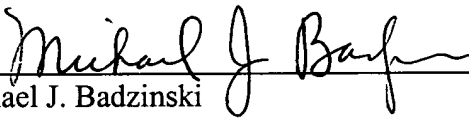
An Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) is being filed concurrently herewith. Entry of the IDS is respectfully requested.

**CONCLUSION**

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is believed that all claims are in condition for allowance, and it is respectfully requested that the application be passed to issue. If the Examiner feels that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this case, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

HAMILTON, BROOK, SMITH & REYNOLDS, P.C.

By   
Michael J. Badzinski  
Registration No. 51,425  
Telephone: (978) 341-0036  
Facsimile: (978) 341-0136

Concord, MA 01742-9133

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